

*L. Long*

Leyland Urban District Council

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# ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

## Medical Officer of Health

and

## Chief Public Health Inspector

Year ended 31st December, 1957



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L E Y L A N D U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

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1957/58

Chairman of the Council :-

Councillor S. T. D. KELLEY

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :-

Councillor Dr. W. M. FOTHERINGHAM

Councillor G. BARRAND  
Councillor A. E. GROOM  
Councillor Mrs. C. HOLT  
Councillor I. E. ROBERTS

Councillor A. B. CHURCH  
Councillor J. B. HAIGH  
Councillor S. T. D. KELLEY  
Councillor J. WELSBY, J.P.

Clerk of the Council

-

T. K. CLAYTON (Solicitor)

Medical Officer of Health

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D., also Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4, Lancashire County Council and Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Chorley and the Adlington, Fulwood, Longridge, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell Urban District Councils and to Preston and Chorley Rural District Councils.

Chief Public Health Inspector

G. WALSH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
also Cleansing Superintendent  
Petroleum Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspector

F. R. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND. Lancs.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the year ended 31st December, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council  
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual  
Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District of  
Leyland for the year ended 31st December, 1957.

The number of live births registered in the District during 1957 was  
391 or 34 more than in the previous year. This gave an extremely high birth  
rate of 22.0 (21.1 adjusted) as compared with 16.1 for England and Wales.  
In this connection it is interesting to note that this is the highest birth  
rate shown for this district for a period of over forty years. The last time  
the figure rose higher than this was in 1915 when the rate was 24.1.

The number of deaths was 17 less than the previous year, giving a  
death rate of 9.8 (13.2 adjusted) as compared with 11.5 for the country as  
a whole. The number of deaths from heart diseases decreased by 5 from 59  
to 54 and vascular lesions of the nervous system, which include all forms of  
'strokes' decreased from 33 to 29. The number of deaths from malignant  
diseases also decreased from 28 to 24.

The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 10  
as compared with 8 in the year 1956. This gave an infantile mortality rate  
of 26 as against a national average of 23.0.

There was, unfortunately, one death attributable to child birth.

Once again it is pleasing to report that there were no deaths from  
any of the forms of tuberculosis.

The number of notifiable infectious diseases received was 112 as  
compared with 524 in 1956. This was largely accounted for by the number  
of cases of Measles falling from a peak figure of 433 in 1956 to 44 during  
this year.



A perusal of the report will show the many and varied activities of the Health Department during the year. Constant vigilance is essential in order to keep the various services at the highest possible pitch of efficiency, as they are of the utmost importance to the wellbeing of the community. It must be borne in mind that environmental conditions can alter and influences liable to have a deleterious effect on health can be introduced. In order to detect such influences a state of alertness is demanded. The importance of atmospheric pollution in the causation of ill health has received much attention in recent years, culminating in the passing of the Clean Air Act, 1956. The effectiveness of this legislation will, however, depend on how vigorously it is implemented. This matter should receive the careful attention of the Council. The possible danger to health as a result of the increasing production and use of atomic power and radio active substances is another matter upon which attention is being focussed.

At the same time we must be careful not to underestimate the importance of such matters as good housing conditions, efficient sewage and refuse disposal safe food and water supply, the value of which have long been established. There is no evidence that these matters are being overlooked in Leyland. Housing of the Aged is receiving special consideration, the Consultant's report on the sewerage of the District is awaited, refuse collection and disposal is efficiently carried out, meat inspection and food hygiene are receiving increasing attention, and more efficient chlorination of the water supply is receiving consideration. The health of the community depends to a very large extent on the efficiency of these services.

In conclusion I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Walsh, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for his loyal support and his enthusiastic devotion to duty. My thanks are also due in no small measure to Mr. Smith, Additional Public Health Inspector, Miss Douglas, and Officials of other Departments of the Council.

Lastly I would express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant

J. WALKER.

July, 1958



### Physical Features of the Area

The Urban District comprises an irregular shaped area, with its greater diameter north and west. The height in the west is approximately 55 feet above the datum line rising in the east to 250 feet. On the whole, the area is level, and rises and falls are of a gentle nature.

Geologically, the district lies on a plain of Triassic Rock, upon which are deposited a Lower Boulder Clay layer, a layer of Middle Drift Sand, and an Upper Boulder clay layer. In the southern part of the district, there is an outcrop of sand of considerable depth and approximately 400 yards in width. This outcrop dips steeply so that in the neighbourhood of Golden Hill it is some 80 feet below the surface. The three layers vary considerably in depth in different parts of the area.

Water is found in the Middle Drift-sand, and the presence of this probably accounted for the selection of this area by settlers in the distant past. The shallow wells in the sand layer became grossly contaminated and at one time gave rise to an outbreak of Enteric Disease.

In the Midge Hall area there is a layer of peat some 12 feet in depth overlying the three layers of Glacial Drift.

The River Lostock is the main natural drainage outlet for the district. Into it run several small brooks including the Wymott on the western side, Bryning Brook from the east with Shaw Brook and Hollins Brook in the south. Bryning Brook changes its name to Bow Brook and Bannister Brook during its course through the district, finally entering the River Lostock as Mill Brook. Shaw Brook becomes Wade Brook before entering the River.

Statistics of the Area

Area in Acres	3,804
Population (Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population Mid 1957)	17,800
Population (Census 1951)	14,719
Population (Census 1931)	10,573
Number of inhabited houses 1957 (estimated)	5,797
Number of dwellings occupied at 1951 Census	4,500
Total number of dwellings at 1951 Census (occupied and vacant)	4,586
Rateable Value 1956/57	£191,185
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate 1956/57	£764.7822

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

The amenities of the district have not varied much during the year. Following the opening of six shops on the Wade Hall Estate a further six were completed on the Broadfield Estate.



Vital Statistics

Births

Live Births -

Male      Female      Total

Legitimate      ...      ...      ...

178      205      383

Illegitimate      ...      ...      ...

3      5      8

Total      ...      ...      ...

181      210      391

Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population

22.0

Still Births

Legitimate      ...      ...      ...

5      5      10

Illegitimate      ...      ...      ...

-      1      1

Total      ...      ...      ...

5      6      11

Rate Per 1,000 total live and still births

27

Table of Vital Statistics - Live Births, Deaths and Stillbirths

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths	
	No. Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1957	391	22.0	175	9.8	11	27
" 1956	357	20.5	192	11.0	10	27
" 1955	311	18.8	182	11.0	9	28
" 1954	308	19.2	192	12.0	4	13
" 1953	237	15.9	164	11.0	10	40
" 1952	230	15.6	159	10.8	7	30
Average 5 years 1952 - 1956	289	18.0	178	11.1	8	28



The birth and death rates shown in the previous and subsequent tables are known as 'crude' rates. The Registrar General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which, when multiplied by the 'crude' rates enables a true comparison to be made between the vital statistics of one area and another. The adjusted rates for this area are therefore as follows, allowing for a birth comparability factor of 0.96 and 1.34 for deaths.

Adjusted Birth Rate 21.1 Per 1,000 Pop'n.

Adjusted Death Rate 13.2 Per 1,000 Pop'n.

Table of Vital Statistics  
Maternal and Infant Mortality

	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
			Total Under 1 year		Neo-Natal Under 4 weeks	
	No. of deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births	No. of deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1957	1	2.49	10	26	8	20
" 1956	1	2.72	8	22	6	17
" 1955	Nil	Nil	3	10	2	6
" 1954	1	3.21	8	26	2	6
" 1953	Nil	Nil	4	17	4	17
" 1952	Nil	Nil	6	26	5	22
Average 5 years 1952 - 1956	-	1.38	6	20	4	14

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for  
Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	Death Rate (Adjusted)	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Leyland Average 5 years 1952 - 1956 ...	17.9	13.0	1.38	20
1957 ...	21.1	13.2	2.49	26
Lancashire 1957	16.32	14.00	0.58	25
England and Wales 1957	16.1	11.5	0.47	23.0

Analysis of Causes of Death

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malignant Diseases	11	13	24
Leukaemia	-	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	12	17	29
Heart Diseases	31	23	54
Diseases of Circulatory System	2	3	5
Influenza	-	2	2
Pneumonia	7	-	7
Bronchitis	8	3	11
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	1	1
Congenital Malformations	1	1	2
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	13	11	24
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	-	1	1
Suicide	3	3	6
Homicide	1	1	2
	<u>94</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>175</u>



Diseases of the heart were once again the main cause of death in both males and females.

Deaths from malignant diseases were 4 less than the previous year.

Bronchitis and pneumonia caused respectively 11 and 7 deaths.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system produced 29 deaths. These deaths include all forms of 'strokes'.

### Infantile Mortality

There were 10 deaths of infants under 1 year as compared with 8 in the previous year. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 26 per 1,000 live births as compared with 22 the previous year. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 23.0. The cause of death of the ten infants is given below.

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
M	5 Hours	1a. Prematurity. First twin (27 weeks)
M	6 Hours	1a. Prematurity. Second twin (27 weeks)
F	3 Months	Misadventure. Asphyxia due to turning over in her cot and pressing her face into the pillow at her residence on date of death.
F	3 Hours	1a. Cardiac failure. b. Prematurity (30 weeks) c. Maternal eclampsia.
M	2 Hours	1a. Prematurity.
M	1 Day	1a. Pulmonary atelectasis b. Inhalation of amniotic fluid in uterus. II. Prematurity.
M	6 Hours	1a. Pulmonary atelectasis. b. Inhalation of amniotic liquor in utero.
F	15 Hours	1a. Prematurity II. Atelectasis.
M	30 Minutes	1a. Prematurity
F	8 Months	1a. Hydrocephalus. b. Congenital Malformation.



Tuberculosis

The table below gives age and sex distribution of the new cases and deaths.

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1								
2								
5								
10				1				
15	1							
20				1				
25	4	2		2				
35	1	2						
45	1							
55								
65	1							
75 up-wards								
Totals	8	4	-	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

There were no deaths from any forms of tuberculosis in 1957. The comparative figures for England and Wales are respiratory 0.09 and non-respiratory 0.01.

There were 16 primary notifications (12 respiratory and 4 non-respiratory) during the year.

During the year a complete check was made with the County authorities on persons whose names appeared on our Register. As a result it was found that eighteen cases had not been notified as either having recovered, died or left the district. In addition 9 persons were removed from the Register during the current year and the number of people remaining is shown below.

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Male	Female	Male	Female
41	21	11	14
Totals 62		25	

Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates  
for Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales.

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population		
	Death Rate from Resp- iratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non- Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis
Leyland Average 5 years 1952 - 1956 ...	0.10	0.03	0.13
1956 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1957 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lancashire 1957	0.10	0.01	0.11
England and Wales 1957	0.09	0.01	0.11



Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board operated in Leyland and District during the early part of 1956. The Report of the Medical Director of the Unit was received during 1957 and the following information, which will be of interest, has been extracted from it. The Report makes special mention that the success of the survey could not have been achieved without the assistance and co-operation of the Local Authority, employers in the district and the local press. The Medical Director thanks all for the great interest displayed in the work and makes special mention of the Directors of Leyland Motors Limited who gave the Unit considerable help during the survey.

Analysis of Persons Examined

Type of Examinee	Males	Females	Total
General Practitioner Referrals	20	Nil	20
School Leavers	150	210	360
Contacts	210	260	470
Factories/Offices	7,680	2,170	9,850
General Public Volunteers:			
(a) Housewives	-	770	770
(b) Others	450	350	800
Totals	8,510	3,760	12,270

The response of 12,270 in 1956 represents a 50% increase on the 1951 comparable figures of 8,034 and the survey was completed in a shorter period.



Incidence of Abnormalities

	Males	Females	Total
Healed Tuberculosis	37	13	50
Suspected Tuberculosis	1	Nil	1
Tuberculosis requiring occasional supervision	17	2	19
Tuberculosis requiring treatment	15	7	22
Non-Tuberculous	70	29	99
Cases who failed to attend for further examination	8	3	11

Comparing the 22 cases of active respiratory tuberculosis requiring immediate treatment ( a rate of 1.8 per 1,000) and the 19 cases requiring occasional supervision (a rate of 1.5 per 1,000), against the 15 cases of active tuberculosis discovered in 1951 (a rate of 1.5 per 1,000 examined), it will be seen that the total number of cases has increased with the increased response, which is to be expected, but that the rate per 1,000 has also risen. This rate is above the National Average and the Medical Director reports that it would seem advisable to repeat the survey as soon as possible.

Amongst the cases of Non-Tuberculous abnormalities 2 cases of lung carcinoma were discovered against none in 1951.

Of the 22 cases of active Respiratory Tuberculosis requiring immediate treatment 2 were school leavers (1 boy, 1 girl) 15 worked in factories or offices (11 men, 4 women); 1 housewife and 4 members of the general public (3 men, 1 woman).

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### Laboratory Services

The laboratory of Preston Royal Infirmary was used to examine specimens for the diagnosis of cases of infectious diseases, pathological specimens for ordinary diseases and for the bacteriological examination of milks, for tests for Tubercle Bacillus in milks and for tests for ice cream.

### Hospital Accommodation

Infectious Diseases are normally admitted to the Deepdale Isolation Hospital. The number of infectious diseases cases admitted in 1957 was 33.

General Disease. Five hospitals were available for patients in this district.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| (1) Preston Royal Infirmary   | } | Administered by the Preston<br>and Chorley Hospital<br>Management Committee. |
| (2) Chorley Hospital  |   |  |
| (3) Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston                                      |   |  |
| (4) Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley  |   |  |
| (5) St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston (For private patients) |   |  |

Venereal Diseases. Clinics are held at the Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

### Services Provided by the County Council

The following services are administered on behalf of the Lancashire Council by Health Division No. 4. Medical Officer: Dr. J. Walker, 55, Victoria Road, Fulwood. Telephone: Preston 77263.

#### Ambulance Facilities

There are three ambulances and one sitting case car stationed at the Ambulance Station, Leyland. The work done by this station covers the area of the Urban District and surrounding districts. The ambulance service is now radio controlled from the Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton.

#### Home Nursing Service

There are three female district nurses in the area. Their duties include care of patients in their own homes and arrangements for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases.



### Midwifery Service

There are two domiciliary midwives in Leyland who attend expectant mothers confined at home. One midwife is resident in Leyland and the other adjacent in the Chorley Rural District.

### Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Leyland and help a variety of cases including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity and tuberculosis cases. Night helps are also employed where needed.

### Ante-Natal Clinic

There is a weekly session held each Thursday at the School Clinic 5/7, Somerset Road, Leyland, when a consultant obstetrician employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee attends.

### Child Welfare Centres

There are weekly child welfare sessions held at the following Centres every Wednesday afternoon.

Congregational Sunday School,  
Methodist Church Hall,

Quin Street  
Leyland Lane

A doctor and health visitor attend and give advice on infant care and management. Baby foods are sold at the Centres.

### School Medical Service

Medical and Hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at 5/7, Somerset Road for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care, orthopaedic and ophthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, delicate and backward.

### Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

### Welfare Services

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer anyone to care for them. Handicapped persons are also assisted. A handicraft and social centre for handicapped persons is held in Leyland each fortnight on Monday evenings in the Civil Defence Centre, Council Depot.

### Day Nurseries

The County Council operate two Day Nurseries in Leyland, one in Golden Hill Lane with accommodation for 51 children and the other in Yewlands Drive with accommodation for 50 children.



National Assistance Act, 1948

It has not been necessary to recommend the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention as envisaged by Section 47 of the above Act.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases.

	Scarlet Fever	Whoop. Cough.	Measles	Dysen- tery	Erysip- elas.	Totals
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	1	3	2	-	-	6
2 -	4	3	5	-	-	12
3 -	6	3	11	1	-	21
4 -	8	3	8	-	-	19
5 -	16	12	18	2	-	48
10 -	1	-	-	-	1	2
15 -	-	-	-	1	-	1
25 -	-	-	-	2	-	2
45 -	-	-	-	-	1	1
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cases all ages	36	24	44	6	2	112
Total cases removed to Hospital	32	-	-	-	1	33
Total Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-

It will be noted that once again there were no deaths from any of the infectious diseases shown in the table.

Six persons were notified as suffering from Dysentery, as compared with 4 the previous year and four of these cases occurred amongst members of one family.

The 44 cases of Measles as compared with 433 the previous year showed a very large decrease. Whooping Cough also decreased from 45 to 24 cases. The trend of notifications of these two diseases may be seen from the following table.

	Measles	Whooping Cough
1957	44	24
1956	433	45
1955	166	16
1954	82	72
1953	22	114
1952	280	25
1951	207	62

It is pleasing to report there were no cases of Food Poisoning during the year.

#### FOOD

##### Milk

Routine sampling was carried out of all milk on sale to the general public within the district. The district became incorporated in a 'Specified Area' on the 10th April, 1956, which required all milk sold by retail to be 'specially designated' i.e, either Pasteurised, Sterilised or Tuberculin Tested.

Sixteen samples of Pasteurised milk were examined and satisfied the phosphatase test which indicated they had been satisfactorily heat treated and therefore free from infection. A further methylene blue test indicated that all the samples were of a satisfactory state of cleanliness.



Six Sterilised samples were subjected to a turbidity test which indicated they had been rendered sterile before sale.

A total of 9 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk were examined. Eight of these satisfied the methylene blue reductase test and one failed. Details of the unsatisfactory methylene blue result were forwarded to the County Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for his information and attention as the responsibility for ensuring satisfactory standards at the dairy farm is in the hands of that Ministry.

Nine biological examinations were made for the presence of live tuberculosis in the raw milks and it is pleasing to report that as in the previous year no tuberculosis was found in any of the samples. There was, therefore, no necessity to serve any notices under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, requiring milk to be heat treated on the grounds that tuberculosis was present.

The County Sampling Officer, Mr. A. Kewley, assisted by the Council's Public Health Inspectors, took 47 formal samples of milk in the district to be examined for adulteration (added water) and fat deficiency. Of these 44 were genuine in all respects and the results of the other samples along with action taken by the County Council are shown below.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Milk	Fat 2.9% def. 3.3% fat	Vendor notified
1 Milk	Fat 2.95% def. 1.6% fat	Vendor notified
1 Milk	Fat 2.80% def. 6.6% fat	Vendor notified

#### Meat

The slaughtering of meat i.e, cattle, sheep and pigs at one of the slaughterhouses in the district continued throughout the year. At the other slaughterhouse which had not been brought into use previously, slaughtering commenced in July and continued at irregular intervals for the rest of the year. These premises were used solely for the slaughtering of sheep.

As will be seen from the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector there was a one hundred percent inspection by qualified staff of all animals killed at the slaughterhouse in the district. A total of 1 Ton 5Cwts of butchers meat and offal were rejected by the Public Health Inspectors as being either diseased or otherwise unsound.



## Other Foods

Inspections were made regularly of all premises where food was prepared, sold or stored and the following table has been prepared to indicate the number of the various types of food businesses.

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
General grocers and provision dealers	57
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game etc)	10
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game etc)	4
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe etc)	19
Bakers and/or confectioners	13
Fried fish shops	11
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	19
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	40
Others	10

Approximately  $5\frac{1}{4}$  Cwts of foods other than butchers meat were voluntarily surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors as unfit for human consumption.

The County Sampling Officer took the following 42 samples of other foods and drugs for laboratory examination.

1	Orange drink	1	Lard
3	Flour confectionery	1	Icing sugar
1	Saccharin tablets	2	Fruit curd
2	Boric ointment	1	Beef sausage
2	Olive oil	1	Vegetables - dried
2	Zinc ointment	1	Vegetables - frozen
1	Stuffed olives	2	Almonds - ground
1	Mustard	3	Dried fruit
1	Peanut butter	2	Pickles
1	Potato crisps	2	Table jelly
1	Cod Liver Oil	1	Fruit juice - canned
2	Margarine	1	Cooked meat sausage
2	Blancmange powder	2	Jam
1	Sherbert	1	Lemonade powder



All the samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action</u>
Orange drink (Part bottle)	Contained numerous glass fragments weighing 4.39 gms.	Bottlers prosecuted. Fined £25. Costs £4. 18. 0d.
Potato Crisps.	Advert in a periodical claimed Vitamin B. & C. for this product. Contained .035 milligramme per ounce. of Vit. B.I. This quantity does not usually justify a claim for this vitamin. Vitamin content should have been expressed in milligrammes per ounce.	Manufacturers communicated with.
Iced-bun	Contained fragments of water-louse, appeared to have been baked into the article.	Bakers informed.
Ground almonds.	Acid value of oil 6.6.	No action taken.

#### Ice Cream

The following tabulated results show that this product is maintaining a high bacteriological standard. Grades 1 and 2 are regarded as satisfactory and only a continued appearance of an ice cream in grades 3 and 4 would indicate some fault in manufacture.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Grade 1	13	11	8	7	6
" 2	5	4	3	3	2
" 3	2	-	-	-	-
" 4	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20	15	11	10	8

## Food Hygiene

Regular visits and inspections have been made throughout the year of all food premises regarding the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1956. It was not necessary to institute proceedings and there has been a marked improvement in the manner in which food is handled and stored before sale.

## WATER SUPPLY

In presenting this portion of my report I should like to thank the Water Engineer, Mr. F. D. Howe, for providing statistics and other information.

Throughout the year the water supply in the District was obtained mainly from the Manchester Corporation's Undertaking. The Council's own boreholes at Clayton-le-Woods were, however, maintained for use as a standby should this become necessary and amounted to an average of less than 1% of the total consumption.

The following table shows details of the water consumption in gallons during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1957.

	Domestic	Trade	Total
For Year	186,064,000	127,453,000	313,517,000
Average Per Day	510,000	349,000	859,000
Average Per Head Per Day	28.7	19.7	48.4

## Quality

The water supplied from the Manchester Aqueduct was not of a consistently good quality which was shown by the bacteriological examinations. Of 23 such examinations 3 were not of the standard of a towns supply. In each case the amount of chlorination was increased. The drip feed method of chlorination is still in existence although it has been agreed that proper apparatus will be installed.



The following is a record of a chemical analysis taken in May of water in the town's supply.

	<u>Expressed in</u> <u>Parts Per 100,000</u>					
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	...	4.80
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	1.75
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	1.60
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	.15
Combined Chlorine as Chlorides	...	...	...	...	...	1.00
Nitrous Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.012
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.0008
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.0023
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours @ 27°C	...	...	...	...	...	0.056
Toxic Metals	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
pH	...	...	...	...	...	7.4

### Mains Extensions

In order to cater for Housing Estate Development the following new mains were laid.

500 yards - 3"

### Supplies to Houses

There were 74 houses newly connected during the year, 6 of these being new houses built for the Local Authority, 4 by the Lancashire County Council and 64 for private ownership.

At the end of the year the number of dwellinghouses connected direct to the public mains was 5,794 serving an estimated population of 17,794. There were no houses in the district served by means of a standpipe.

### General

The water has no liability to plumbo-solvency.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There were no extensions of the sewers to the outlying district during the year. The Council appointed A. J. Lomax & Son, Consulting Engineers, to submit proposals for the enlargement of the sewage disposal works and works of sewerage in the district. Their report is awaited.

#### Closet Accommodation

The following comparative table shows the position for dwellinghouses.

Type of Closet	1920	1930	1940	1950	1955	1956	1957
Freshwater	802	2128	3506	4285	5369	5553	5626
Waste Water	11	11	11	10	6	5	1
all Pail (premises)	488	374	157	158	124	103	100
Privy	809	291	209	66	65	65	65

### PRIVATE STREETS AND BACK PASSAGES

The Chapel Brow Group 1 series of streets were completed in 1957 and comprised the following.

Orchard Street  
East Street  
Back Orchard Street  
Side East Street to  
Orchard Street.

Back East Street  
Back Passage at rear of Spring Street  
Back Passage at rear of 1 & 3, Turpin  
Green Lane.  
Back Passage at rear of 35 & 37,  
Chapel Brow.

By arrangement with a private estate developer three new streets were created off Bent Lane and the work of making-up proceeded with the building of the houses. By the end of the year the following streets were ready for surfacing.

Glamis Road  
Beaumaris Road  
Arundel Way



SCHOOLS.

Work on the new St. Mary's R.C. Secondary Modern School in Royal Avenue on the Wade Hall Estate was completed early in the year. The following is a list of schools open in the District.

Balshaw's Grammar School	Church Road
Leyland Earnshaw Bridge County Infants	Earnshaw Drive
Leyland Broadfield County Junior	Haig Avenue
Leyland County Junior	Fox Lane
Leyland County Secondary	Yewlands Drive
Methodist Primary	Turpin Green Lane
St. Andrew's Infants C. of E.	Fox Lane
St. James' C. of E. Primary	Moss Side
St. Mary's R.C. Primary	School Lane
St. Mary's R.C. Secondary Modern	Royal Avenue
Worden County Secondary	Westfield Drive

HOUSING

The following table shows the number of new houses completed during the year ended 31st December, 1957.

	Permanent Houses	Flats	Total
By the L.A.	6	-	6
By other L.A.'s.	4	-	4
Other bodies or persons	64	-	64
Totals	74	-	74

The 4 houses shown as being completed by other Local Authorities were for the Lancashire County Constabulary.

## Improvement Grants

The following table has been prepared from information supplied by the Surveyor's Department who deal with all formal applications for assistance under this scheme.

	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
Submitted by private individuals to local authority	21	21	-	-
Approved by local authority	21	21	-	-
Submitted by local authority to Ministry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Finally approved by Ministry	Nil	Nil	1	2
Work completed +	12	12	Nil	Nil
Additional separate dwellings included in + above	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

## Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

Total number of dwelling houses inspected  
formally or informally for housing defects  
(under Public Health or Housing Acts)

89

No. of inspections, formal or informal,  
made for the purpose

181

Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation  
and not capable at reasonable expense of being  
rendered fit :-

No. found during year

2

No. (or estimated No.) at end of year

68



No. of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit

34

Houses Demolished

<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during Year</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families.</u>
--------------------------	------------------------------	----------------	------------------

In Clearance Areas - (Housing Act, 1936, and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954) :

1. Houses Unfit for Human Habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 27, Housing Act, 1936	Nil	Nil	Nil

Not in Clearance Areas :

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936	2	10	1
--	---	----	---

Unfit Houses Closed

Number

1. Under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, and Sections 10(1) and 11(2) Local Government (Misc. Prov.) Act, 1953	1	Nil	Nil
2. Under Sections 3(1) and 3(2), Housing Act, 1949	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Parts of buildings closed under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936	Nil	Nil	Nil

Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied :-

<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
-----------------	---------------------------

1. After informal action by local authority	30	-
2. After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	Nil	2
(b) Housing Acts, 1936	1	1
3. Under Section 5, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	Nil	-

### Houses in Clearance Areas

A total of 9 houses were represented under Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 as being unfit for human habitation and suitable for inclusion in a Clearance Area. The Council decided to make Clearance Areas for these houses entitled the No. 3, Heaton Street Clearance Area and the No. 4, Heaton Street Clearance Area. In order to secure a cleared site, however, the Leyland Urban District Council Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957 was made in December, which comprised the above areas; 2 fit houses; 1 individually unfit house and the land upon which 3 previously demolished houses had stood.

Considerable administrative work would be necessary in 1958 before the Order could be confirmed or otherwise by the Minister and any objectors to the Order would have to be heard.



FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, within the district.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Non-mechanical	15	5	Nil	Nil
Mechanical	52	28	Nil	Nil
Building Sites	5	3	Nil	Nil
Total	72	36	Nil	Nil

	Defects		Cases referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	-	Nil
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	Nil
Ineffective drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	2	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	Nil
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	Nil
Total	4	4	Nil	2	Nil

The Factories Acts are administered by two separate bodies - Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectorate. The degree of control exercised by the Local Authority varies with the type of factory i.e., whether or not there is mechanical power installed. A close liaison is therefore maintained with H.M. Inspectors on such matters.



### NEW TOWN DEVELOPMENT

No further building for overspill population took place on the Wade Hall Estate although agreement was reached with Preston Corporation for a further 71 houses to be built so as to complete the available sites.

The following is a record of the number of dwellings occupied each year since the inception of the scheme.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Houses	142	116	147	70	
Flats			20	12	
Maisonettes				5	1
	142	116	167	87	1

Total dwellings occupied by end of 1957 ... .. 513

With regard to other facilities on the estate, there are 6 shops in Royal Avenue and 37 garages distributed on 4 different sites around the estate.

### NEW LEGISLATION

The following legislation relative to the work of Public Health Departments was enacted during the year.

#### Rent Act, 1957

This Act provides for a controlled rent on all houses with a rateable value of £30 or less for England and Wales. In the City of London and Scotland, however, this figure is £40. In many instances this has allowed an increase to the controlled rent of houses. The Act makes provision for a reduction of rent for disrepair and prescribes the procedure for the notification of disrepair by the tenant to a landlord and the issue of Certificates of Disrepair by the local authority. A further provision requires that a notice to quit any dwelling will not be valid unless at least four weeks notice have been given. This provision applies to Council controlled houses as well as to privately owned houses.

The Act contains several other provisions which, not being enforced by local authorities, are not commented upon.



Housing Act, 1957

This is principally a consolidation Act incorporating many of the provisions of the old Housing Acts 1936, 1949, 1952, and 1954 and several other minor Acts dealing with housing matters. In the consolidation, however, there have been some amendments to previous legislation.

Nurses Agencies Act, 1957

An Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to the supply of nurses by agencies.

New Streets Act, 1951 (Amendment) Act, 1957

Public Health Officers (Deputies) Act, 1957

An Act which dispenses with the consent of the Minister of Health to the appointment of deputies of Medical Officers of Health and deputies of Public Health Inspectors. Certain safeguards as to qualifications are included in this Act.

Smoke Control Areas (Exemption of Fireplaces) Order, 1957

This Order allows the use of fireplaces specially designed or adapted for the combustion of liquid fuel to be used in a Smoke Control Area, provided the appliances are maintained and operated as to minimise the emission of smoke.

Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations, 1957.

These Regulations provide that as from the 1st June, 1958 the exemption granted to the preparation of shrimps, prawns and onions in domestic premises will no longer apply. From that date the out-workers will be required to be registered with the local authority and comply with certain standards.

Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Orders No. 1 & 2, 1957

Further specified areas in the country were included in the above wherein it is specified that all milk sold shall be specially designated i.e, either Pasteurised, Sterilised or Tuberculin Tested.

The Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957

These Regulations prohibit the sale or importation of food which contains any added colouring matter other than certain approved substances.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
74, TOWNGATE,  
LEYLAND.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the year ended 31st December, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council  
of the Urban District of Leyland

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that this annual report  
for 1957 is submitted to your.

In these introductory remarks it is customary to mention particularly any outstanding items of legislation introduced during the year, or make reference to any major developments or situations in order to emphasise the impact on the work of the Department. Each year appears to bring its own peculiar problems but which, being viewed in retrospect assume their proper place in the general order of our work.

One such item of legislation, the Rent Act of 1957, brought local authorities into the picture if the tenant of a house which was the subject of an increase in rent considered that repairs ought to be carried out. Although Leyland has not an unusually large proportion of rented property under private ownership, it is hard to visualise any house in which some item of disrepair could not be found and it must be admitted that one had forebodings of dozens of applications from aggrieved tenants for Certificates of Disrepair, all requiring individual inspections and all waiting to be dealt with urgently. In practice, however, it was found that the number of applications for Certificates were spread fairly evenly over the early months during which the Act was being applied and the task of dealing with them, although heavy, did not become as burdensome as was at first feared. Much advice was given both to landlord and tenant on the intricacies of procedure and it is a fair assessment to say that in Leyland at any rate the Act is working well. This assessment must be confined to those properties of £30 or less Rateable Values which are still controlled.

Since the passing of the Housing Act, 1936, there have been various other amending Housing Acts and in 1957 these were in the main, consolidated, the new Housing Act, 1957 taking their place. This meant that the Fox Lane Clearance Areas were being dealt with under the 1936 Act as amended, whilst the Heaton



Street Clearance Areas were being dealt with under the new 1957 Act. Further houses being dealt with as individually unfit had to change their administrative horse in mid-stream, all of which meant that a very careful, and it must be admitted sometimes worrying, check had to be made of all the various statutory forms and notices which were required to be served. It gives some satisfaction to report that our administrative procedure has not been brought into question in any of the dealings concerning the clearance of unfit houses.

It is pleasing to show that a one hundred percent inspection was maintained of all animals slaughtered in the district for human consumption. This is as it should be and it is felt that the policy of giving top priority to this duty has the support of all the members of this local authority.

The collection and disposal of household refuse although one of the 'bread and butter' tasks of the Department is one to which much attention is given as the prompt and regular disposal of household wastes is a considerable factor affecting environmental conditions.

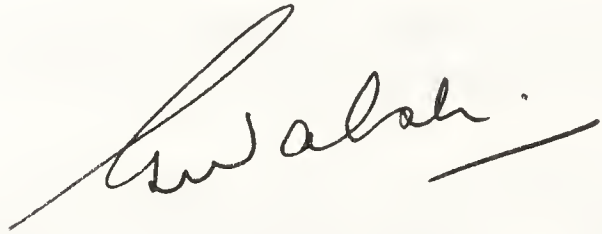
No report can list all the matters dealt with during the course of the year. Many incidents occur which are too delicate to mention or could be identified with individuals and be the cause of some embarrassment. Other incidents, whilst hardly justifying reporting to the local authority on their occurrence consume time out of all proportion to their general significance. Some situations are indeed of a lighter character, as for instance the Irishman who solemnly informed us one morning that whilst visiting the Chapel Brow conveniences his top set of false teeth had accidentally dropped into the drainage channel and disappeared. He assured us that this event took place early in the evening and for no other reason than an attack of coughing. A search of the drainage system in the area was duly carried out and the top set was found in an inspection chamber some little distance away from the scene of the tragedy. After due cleansing and sterilisation the essential molars were handed back to the handicapped client.

The encouragement and support received from members of the Council has been of great assistance and my special thanks are due to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee for his unfailing help and guidance in dealing with the affairs of the Department.

No Department can function properly without co-operation from all its members and in this connection my thanks are due to Mr. F. R. Smith, Additional Public Health Inspector and to Miss. D. Douglas, who handles the records and correspondence with commendable efficiency. The co-operation also received from the staff of other Departments is greatly appreciated.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'W. Walsh', with a horizontal line underneath.

Chief Public Health Inspector  
Cleansing Superintendent.



PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS VISITS.

The figures below tabulate those everyday visits some of which are to investigate complaints and others to make the routine visits of inspection necessary for ensuring a proper compliance with public health law and practice.

These visits initiate many improvements without the necessity to report to the Council for formal or statutory action.

Inspections to Dwelling-houses	181
Verminous Premises	34
Infectious Disease	25
Dairies, Milk Shops etc.	16
Food and Food Premises	451
Slaughterhouses	220
Factories and Workshops	24
Milk Sampling	49
Ice Cream Premises	8
Licensed Premises	14
Smoke Observations	21
Caravans	18
Shops	217
Drain Inspections	253
Drain Testing	48
Rodent Control	110
Hawkers	15
Public Cleansing	512
Other Visits	<u>393</u>
	<u>2609</u>

HOUSING.

Rent Act, 1957

Mention has already been made in the introduction of the impact of the Rent Act, 1957 on the work of the Department. There is no doubt that where an owner has invoked the provisions of the Act and served notice of increase of rent much more repair work has been carried out to these privately owned rented houses than hitherto. There must have been many houses where notices of increase were served which were accepted by the tenant without question. There must also have been a considerable number of other houses where the repairs required were agreed between the landlord and tenant as envisaged by the Act without invoking the procedure of the issue of Certificates of Disrepair. The number of houses in the above categories can not be ascertained as the Local Authority have no records of them. Of a third category, however, where there has been a dispute we have some record and the tabulated information below indicates the number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair received between the date of operation of the Act i.e, 6th July, 1957 and the end of the year.

Number of applications for certificates	20
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
Number of decisions to issue certificates	18
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	10
(b) in respect of all defects	8
Number of undertaking given by landlords to carry out all repairs listed by tenants	10
Number of landlords undertakings refused by Local Authority	Nil
Number of certificates issued	7

There is a fourth category into which privately owned rented houses can be placed in which the owner has not served any notice of increase at all and the old trouble still remains of houses being let at 1939 levels but requiring repairs at 1957 prices.

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the old Housing Repairs and Rents Act of 1954.



### Condemned Houses - Fox Lane Clearance

Following the Council's resolution passed on the 25th April, 1956, which declared certain houses in Fox Lane to be Clearance Areas, it was resolved on the 27th February, 1957 to proceed to secure the clearance of the area by ordering the demolition of the following houses :-

Dwellinghouse No. 235, Fox Lane  
Dwellinghouse No. 237, Fox Lane  
Dwellinghouse No. 239, Fox Lane  
Dwellinghouse No. 241, Fox Lane  
Dwellinghouse No. 243, Fox Lane  
Dwellinghouse No. 249, Fox Lane  
Dwellinghouse No. 251, Fox Lane  
Dwellinghouse No. 253, Fox Lane  
Dwellinghouse No. 255, Fox Lane  
Dwellinghouse No. 257, Fox Lane

The Clearance Order was duly confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and became operative on the 9th November, 1957. The Minister modified the original Order and excluded Nos. 235, 237 & 249, Fox Lane by reason of there being operative Closing Orders on the houses. This did not affect the Council's proposals as Demolition Orders were substituted for the Closing Orders. There still remained the task of re-housing the occupants and securing the demolition of the houses.

### Condemned Houses - Heaton Street Clearance

The Heaton Street proposals were proceeded with following the Local Authority's agreement that the site upon which the houses stood would be a suitable one for them to acquire. There were, therefore, Clearance Areas declared on the 23rd October of all the houses from Nos. 4 - 12A, Heaton Street, with the exception of No. 7. This was followed up on the 18th December by a resolution of the Council declaring a Compulsory Purchase Order on all the above properties but including Nos. 7 and 13, Heaton Street; an individually unfit house, No. 14 Heaton Street and vacant land upon which Nos. 15, 16 & 17, Heaton Street had stood prior to demolition in 1949. Details of the houses are given below.

Dwellinghouse and Shop No. 4, Heaton Street  
Dwellinghouse No. 5, Heaton Street  
Dwellinghouse No. 6, Heaton Street  
Dwellinghouse No. 7, Heaton Street  
Dwellinghouse No. 8, Heaton Street  
Dwellinghouse No. 9, Heaton Street  
Dwellinghouse No. 10, Heaton Street  
Dwellinghouse No. 11, Heaton Street  
Dwellinghouse No. 12, Heaton Street  
Dwellinghouse No. 12A, Heaton Street  
Dwellinghouse No. 13, Heaton Street  
Dwellinghouse No. 14, Heaton Street



### Condemned Houses - Individually Unit

Following reports to the Council on the condition of individually unfit houses statutory proceedings were commenced as detailed below in respect of 9 such houses. These were as follows.

280, Golden Hill Lane	Closing Order
254, Dunkirk Lane	'Time and Place' Notice Served.
House adjoining 254, Dunkirk Lane (formerly No. 42, Dunkirk Lane.)	'Time and Place' Notice Served.
292, Leyland Lane	Demolition Order
294, Leyland Lane	Demolition Order
115, Towngate	'Time and Place' Notice Served.
117, Towngate	" " "
119, Towngate	" " "
121, Towngate	" " "

Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining information regarding ownership of or interest in No. 254, Dunkirk Lane and the adjoining house. A requisition for this information to be provided was served in January and it was necessary to institute proceedings against the owner/occupier for failing to provide such information. The case was heard on the 8th July at the Leyland Magistrates Court and the defendant was fined £2. A further requisition was served the following day which again the owner failed to complete and again he was brought before the magistrates and fined a further £1 and Costs. After this action the necessary information was finally forthcoming.

### Repairs

In order to secure the repair of rented houses it is the practice to make informal approaches to the owners concerned asking for the necessary work to be carried out. By this system much of the time of Members is saved and often the works of repair are carried through more expeditiously. A total of 30 houses were made fit or had defects remedied by this method of approach.

Occasionally, however, owing to various reasons the work is not carried out and it is then necessary to report the defects formally to the Council with a view to statutory action being taken. Such action was



necessary in respect of 4 houses and works of repair were required on 2 of them under the provisions of the Public Health Act of 1936 and the other 2 under the Housing Act, 1936. In one case the owner complied with the statutory notice under the Housing Act but in the other three cases the work was carried out by the Local Authority in default. The cost of this is, of course, recoverable from the owners. No other proceedings were taken against the owners concerned.

### General

With the completion of 74 new houses the number now built since 1920 is 3,690 or 64% of the 5,797 houses in the district. With such a high percentage of houses less than 40 years old the general standard of housing in the district is good.

### RODENT CONTROL

The following statistical table gives a summary of the year's work.

		Local Authority	Dwell- ing House	Agric- ultur- al	All other (incl. Business Premises)	Total
Total number of properties		14	5660	94	497	6265
Number of inspections		22	95	94	23	234
Number of Infested Properties	Rats	3	13	3	2	21
	Mice	2	31	Nil	8	41
Number of Treatments by Local Authority		8	44	Nil	12	64

It was not necessary to ask for authority to serve any statutory notices during the year as all treatments found to be necessary were agreed with the owners concerned.



The annual test baiting of the sewerage system of the district took place during the month of May. It was found that the areas around Fleetwood Street, Canberra Road, Goulding Avenue, Ruskin Avenue and Dunkirk Lane had rats in the sewers and therefore full treatments were carried out in the districts affected using sausage rusk and zinc phosphide followed by bread mash and arsenic six months later. A section of the Broadfield Estate - the Leadale Road area, was also treated on this second occasion as rats had become established since the first test in May.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Three houses were converted from the pail closet system and connected to the sewers. With a Closing Order operative on a further house the number of pails in the area was reduced by four. When plans were announced for the making-up of East Street it was decided to approach the four remaining owners in that street whose houses were still served by the unsatisfactory waste water closet or tippler as it is sometimes called, with a view to converting to modern flush toilets so as to obviate any necessity to take up new street works in the future. The owners finally agreed to do this and the work was carried out in advance of the private street works. A further six houses in Slater Lane, previously served by the unsatisfactory septic tank type of drainage, were also connected to the sewer in accordance with a scheme prepared in the Department and agreed with the various owners.

In all the above cases a grant of £10 per house was made under the provisions of the Public Health Act as an encouragement to the owners to improve the drainage of their properties.

The Department continued to provide a service for the freeing of choked drains and sewers and a total of 153 blockages were cleared. Routine inspections of drainage work carried out by private contractors were made throughout the year as and when necessary.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Routine enquiries, where appropriate, were carried out into all notified cases of infectious disease. Where necessary admission to hospital was arranged. Disinfection was also carried out in houses where the following cases occurred.

Scarlet Fever

36

In cases nursed at home suitable disinfectant was made available free of charge and advice given on isolation. The small 8oz tins of strong disinfectant for household use continued to be available on request.



SHOPS.

Routine inspections were made throughout the year on the relevant provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, not only in regard to those provisions which are the responsibility of this Authority but also those provisions of the Act delegated from the County Council to this Authority. A total of 217 inspections were made as against 201 the previous year.

FOOD

Slaughterhouses

A total of 1 Ton 5 Cwts of meat and offal from the slaughterhouses were rejected as being unfit for human consumption owing to disease or other abnormal condition. The following table details the type of animals slaughtered at the two private slaughterhouses in the district.

	Cattle excl. cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	81	186	1	1467	18
Number inspected	81	186	1	1467	18
All diseases except Tuberculosis - Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	22	79	Nil	55	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	27.1%	43.0%	Nil	3.7%	Nil
Tuberculosis only - whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	39	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.7%	20.9%	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of carcasses found to be affected with cysticercus bovis	One - cold storage effected				

The practice of slaughtering animals on a Sunday appears to have become established which means that inspection services must also be arranged on these occasions. This is a problem which has engaged the attention of authorities in many parts of the country but unless the law is amended a local authority can not control the hours at which slaughtering takes place in private slaughter-houses. It will be noted that all animals slaughtered were inspected and were stamped with a private mark indicating that fact in accordance with Regulation 15 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-1952.

#### Other Foods

The following are details of food which was inspected and found unfit for human consumption and duly surrendered by the owners.

Ham	(Tinned)	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Ox Tongue	"	42	lbs.
Meat	"	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Fruit	"	26	lbs.
Currants		43	lbs.
Meat	(Fresh)	236	lbs.
Fish	(Tinned)	1	lb.

The number of hawkers and their premises registered under the provisions of Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, is given below.

Registered Hawkers	26
Registered Premises	9

The following milk licences (including supplementary) were issued during the year under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949.

Tuberculin Tested	18
Pasteurised	21
Sterilised	24

There was no refusal to grant or revocation of a licence during the year.

The number of registered milk distributors in the district at the end of the year was as follows.

Own dairies in the district	3
Dairy farmers in the district	2
Dairies outside the district	10
Milk shops in the district	18



There were, in addition, a total of 12 producer retailers operating in the district who are not required to be registered with the Local Authority. This number is not official but is based on observations and used for sampling purposes, etc.

The following are details of ice cream premises registered.

Manufacture and sale	3
Sale only	65

### Food Hygiene

A great deal of time has been spent on enforcing the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations of 1956. Without a doubt the most contentious item which we have to enforce in this connection is the provision of separate washing facilities in addition to the ordinary sink units which were usually available. Much has been achieved, however, in this connection although it must be admitted that the provision of appliances only does not ensure that our food would be handled in a clean and safe manner. The ultimate responsibility must rest with the attitude of mind of the person handling the food. Inspections as to the cleanliness of persons in such establishments have a salutary effect but no inspection service can possibly be aware of conditions applying at every hour of every day and any progress made in the cleaner handling of food can only come about with the co-operation of all concerned.

### DISINFESTATION

#### Red Mite

Mention was made in last year's report of the difficulty being experienced in dealing with the gooseberry red mite (*bryobia praetiosa*). Little was then known of its life history but owing to the trouble becoming more prevalent in various parts of the country some research has been carried out and the following information has been provided by the Insect Control Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The species comprises apparently, five strains which are indistinguishable structurally but which are found on different host plants. These host plants are :-

- (a) Fruit trees
- (b) Gooseberries and currants
- (c) Hawthorn
- (d) Ivy
- (e) Grasses and herbaceous plants



It is this last strain, the 'grasses strain', which is the cause of this particular trouble. The species is widely distributed throughout the temperate and sub-tropical zones of the world and there are reports of troublesome infestations from Canada as well as from Europe.

The species has adapted itself by modifying its original vegetable habitat to one associated with houses. They require a high humidity and a moderate temperature - between 45°F and 65°F. The mite is therefore most prevalent during May and June, although during a wet summer breeding may continue until the autumn. The eggs overwinter in cracks and cavity walls of buildings, hatch in April and wander away to the grass in search of food. They then return to the building and moult into first stage nymphs, come back to the vegetation for a further period of feeding and back again to the building for a second moult. After further feeding on grass they return again to the building to become adult mites. The life cycle can therefore be summed up briefly as egg - larva - first nymph - second nymph - adult. No males have ever been discovered and the adult females return again to the building to lay their eggs against the previously cast larval skins. It is this constant to and fro movement between buildings and grasses which attracts attention and causes the nuisance.

Following various tests with all the acknowledged insecticides, malathion is recommended as giving the best results. This information was only provided recently and it bears out the experience we have had over the past few years and malathion was in fact being used by ourselves before the Ministry decided in its favour.

We treated a total of 73 houses on the Wade Hall Estate and 146 houses on the Broadfield Estate. The treatment consists of spraying the malathion along the base of the house walls up to the window levels and treating the whole of the grass forecourts. Although the very wet weather was against an effective concentration being applied on the grass the results were very encouraging indeed and there is no doubt that we have now obtained a material which will in time fully control this pest.

#### Other Insects

Considering the size of the district the number of complaints of verminous insects was quite low. This is particularly pleasing, as the large influx of people into the Wade Hall Estate was thought to be a considerable danger, particularly as many of them were arriving from overcrowded and unsatisfactory housing conditions in their home towns.

It was necessary to treat for bed bugs 2 houses on the Wade Hall Estate, 1 on the Broadfield Estate and 1 in the Northgate area. All the houses treated were Council property and in all cases treatment proved to be effective. Insecticidal sprays only were used incorporating either D.D.T or Gammexane.



In the case of seven houses it was necessary to treat for cockroaches; in 4 houses treatments were given for earwigs and in 2 houses for ants. In addition to these treatments, supplies of insecticides were made available to the occupiers of houses to deal with minor infestations themselves.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING

A weekly service for the collection of household refuse was maintained throughout the year.

The following table gives an indication of the cost of the cleansing service expressed as a percentage of the overall rate demand and a comparison is made on this basis with previous years. The very small rise in net cost is accounted for by the extra income received from salvage during 1956/57 which practically offset the wages increase which was made by the Whitley Council during the year.

	1938/39	1952/53	1955/56	1956/57
Population	12,680	14,920	17,400	17,800
Number of Houses	4,092	4,925	5,728	5,797
Tonnage removed (estimated)	80 Tons Per Week	90 Tons Per Week	116 Tons Per Week	120 Tons Per Week
Net Cost	£2,876	£6,973	£9,334	£9,551
Amount of General Rate	13/-	21/6d	24/-	16/6d
Rateable Value	£71,063	£94,701	£112,955	£191,185
Sum represented by ld rate	£250	£365	£440	£765
Net cost of services expressed as a percentage of annual rate yield	7.4%	7.4%	6.9%	6.3%

The net cost shown excludes the cost of the Municipal Bin Scheme as this was not in operation in 1938/39.

The following table makes a comparison of the total cost per week of refuse collection and disposal for each house in the district and a comparison is made with 1938/39.

	Cost Per Week Per House
1938/39	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d
1952/53	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
1953/54	7d
1954/55	7d
1955/56	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
1956/57	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

#### Storage of Household Refuse

The Municipal Owned Dustbin Scheme, which has been established for over 8 years continued in operation, the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cubic feet bin to the British Standard Specification No. 792 : 1947, being supplied. A summary of the cost of the scheme since its inception at the beginning of the financial year 1949/1950 is given below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cost expressed in terms of</u> <u>1d Rate</u>
1949/1950	1.6 pence
1950/1951	1.4 "
1951/1952	1.7 "
1952/1953	1.8 "
1953/1954	1.1 "
1954/1955	1.0 "
1955/1956	1.7 "
1956/1957	1.6 "
1957/1958	1.0 "

#### Collection

The vehicles employed on the work of collection were :-

- 1 - 10 cubic yard side loader Fordson (January, 1949)
- 1 - 10 cubic yard side loader Dennis (April, 1952)
- 1 - 16/18 cubic yard rear loader Shelvoke & Drewry  
Fore & Aft Tipper (March, 1954)
- 1 - 16/18 cubic yard rear loader Shelvoke & Drewry  
Fore & Aft Tipper (July, 1955)



## Disposal

The Dawson Lane tip continued in operation throughout the year in accordance with the long term agreement drawn up between ourselves and the Worden Estate in 1956. The site provides ample tipping space, is well removed from centres of habitation and is readily accessible from the public highway.

One large industrial firm in the area has a long term contract with us for the disposal of all their trade refuse. One portion of the site has been allocated for their use and the arrangement is working satisfactorily.

The number of casual loads of trade refuse varies considerably from week to week as may be expected and the system of making a cash payment for such use is working reasonably satisfactorily.

All day to day disposal of our own household refuse is dealt with by hand. With the increase in population which is taking place every year the time is not very far distant when the question of using mechanical means will have to be considered.

## Salvage

Once again the income received from the sale of salvage reached a very substantial figure which lowers very significantly the net cost of the collection and disposal of household refuse. The total value of the material sold was £5,119, which is slightly lower than the figure for 1956. This is mainly accounted for by the slight fall in the weight of waste paper despatched due to the operation of a quota system regulating sales.

With the rise in the Registrar General's estimate of population to 17,800 there was a slight drop in the value recovered per head of population. The figures are shown below.

	Population	Value Sold	Value per head of population
		£	S. D.
1952	14,780	3,936	5. 4
1953	14,920	3,787	5. 1
1954	16,020	4,229	5. 3
1955	16,520	4,923	6. 0
1956	17,400	5,147	5. 11
1957	17,800	5,119	5. 9



Comparative Table - Weight of Salvage Collected and Sold.

	1957				1956			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Paper	362	13	1	0	375	4	3	0
Kitchen Waste	454	6	2	0	449	15	1	0
Rags	3	16	1	0	2	19	2	14
Sacking		11	2	0		13	1	0
Carpets	1	2	1	8	1	11	3	0
Woollens		3	0	13		5	2	14
String		3	2	0		4	1	14
Brass			1	7			2	0
Lead				25			1	20
Copper			1	25			1	10
Gun Metal				16			1	17
Aluminium		2	1	8		2	1	6
Cast Iron	3	4	2	0	-	-	-	-
Tins	45	5	2	0	53	17	2	0
Miscellaneous			1	12		3	3	2
	871.	10.	1.	2	884.	19.	3.	13.

Comparative Table - Value of Salvage Sold

	1957			1956		
	£.	S.	D.	£.	S.	D.
Paper	2978	17	0	3062	11	10
Kitchen Waste	1760	9	11	1742	16	3
Rags	87	13	8	70	7	7
Sacking	9	4	0	9	16	0
Carpets	6	13	11	9	10	6
Woollens	16	14	10	22	1	0
String	1	1	0	1	6	3
Brass	1	10	11	3	10	0
Lead		17	6	2	0	0
Copper	3	12	10	3	6	6
Gun Metal	1	6	8	4	8	4
Aluminium	15	2	0	12	3	10
Cast Iron	32	5	0	-	-	-
Tins	203	14	6	201	16	6
Miscellaneous		8	7	1	11	0
	5119.	12.	4	5147.	5.	7



Total weights of and value received for salvageable items can make quite impressive figures, depending upon the size of the area and its population. For comparative purposes, however, it is usual to reduce such figures to the average weight collected for each 1,000 of population per month and the following table provides such information.

Yield Table - Comparative Figures

	Weight Per 1,000 Population Per Month	
	Waste Paper Cwts	Kitchen Waste Cwts
1946	19.6	31.4
1947	19.2	30.2
1948	24.5	38.1
1949	30.9	38.5
1950	23.0	37.6
1951	25.6	41.8
1952	25.1	40.3
1953	32.8	41.4
1954	33.5	44.5
1955	35.9	43.8
1956	35.9	43.1
1957	33.9	42.5

Waste Paper

Further limitations on the amount of waste paper which was allowed to be despatched to the Mills were imposed during the year. The quota was a reasonable one, however, with the result that the amount sent only decreased by 13 tons compared with the figure for the previous year. There were indications that the quota would be relaxed as another board making mill was in process of erection and near completion by the end of the year. Prices remained stable and the following indicates the price per ton which was obtained for the various grades despatched.

Newspapers

£10

Fibreboard  
Containers

£9. 10. 0.

Mixed Waste

£7. 10. 0.



## Kitchen Waste

The kitchen waste produced in the district continued to be sold to Preston Corporation at a price of £3. 17. 6d per ton. So far as could be seen by the end of the year the arrangements appeared to be satisfactory to all concerned and there was no reason to doubt that they would continue to operate for some considerable time to come.

## General

Comparative Table - Gross Income from Salvage

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£.	S.	D
1940	253	1	2	0	429	0	0
1941	258	5	0	20	770	17	6
1942	699	12	2	20	2180	16	5
1943	762	14	2	0	2270	17	9
1944	600	2	2	0	1855	0	1
1945	508	4	2	3	1557	18	10
1946	454	11	2	13	1545	4	6
1947	434	16	3	0	1694	6	5
1948	553	15	2	16	2331	19	0
1949	616	15	3	23	2836	10	8
1950	548	13	1	24	2243	9	6
1951	628	10	0	19	4771	19	0
1952	633	6	0	13	3936	2	5
1953	690	8	2	11	3787	6	11
1954	782	5	3	1	4229	15	3
1955	833	18	2	25	4922	15	3
1956	884	19	3	13	5147	5	7
1957	871	10	1	2	5119	12	4
Total	11,015.	13.	3.	7	51,630.	17.	5



The following table has been prepared to show the average cost per ton obtained spread over all the different salvageable items since 1940 and may be read in conjunction with the table on Page 52.

Average Cost Per Ton of All Salvageable Sales

	£.	S.	D.
1940	1.	13.	11.
1941	2.	19.	8.
1942	3.	2.	5.
1943	2.	19.	7.
1944	3.	1.	10.
1945	3.	1.	4.
1946	3.	7.	11.
1947	3.	17.	11.
1948	4.	4.	2.
1949	4.	12.	0.
1950	4.	1.	8.
1951	7.	11.	9.
1952	6.	4.	4.
1953	5.	9.	9.
1954	5.	8.	2.
1955	5.	18.	1.
1956	5.	16.	4.
1957	5.	17.	5.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Twenty-three smoke observations were made of the various factory chimneys in the area. The amount of pollution from such sources is not very heavy and all industries appear to be anxious to prevent the emission of black smoke. Such emissions are an indication that the fuel in the boiler plant is not being fully burned and it is in their own interests as well as those of the community to provide and suitably maintain efficient steam raising plant.

The provisions of the Clean Air Act, which gives the local authority power to declare smoke control areas, have been considered and the local authority have approved in principle the creation of such areas under the Act. Before the implementation of such areas, however, it will be necessary to conduct detailed surveys of the houses and other properties in order to ascertain the amount of work needed to enable the occupiers to use smokeless fuels for heating purposes.



### LETHAL CHAMBER FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS

This service, which started towards the end of 1951, operated throughout the year. The R.S.P.C.A. approved methods are used and as previously arranged, materials are supplied by the Society. The charge for both dogs and cats is 1/- per animal. As the apparatus is the property of the R.S.P.C.A. and in accordance with previous arrangements, one half the receipts are forwarded to the Society.

The following are details of animals destroyed during the year.

Authority for Destruction	Dogs	Cats	Kittens	Puppies
Owner	79	53	8	3
Police	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
R.S.P.C.A.	Nil	4	Nil	Nil
Total	79	57	8	3

### PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

Thirty-four licences for the storage of petroleum spirit and one for calcium carbide were issued during the year.

The Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance by Road) Regulations, 1957, came into operation on the 1st July, 1957. These Regulations consolidate with amendments all the previous Regulations covering the conveyance of petroleum spirit by road. The principal amendment dealt with the precautions to be taken when delivering petroleum spirit from road vehicles into storage tanks. A certificate was introduced which had to be completed on each delivery of a consignment of petroleum spirit. In order to assist in the distribution of such certificates, which were published by H.M. Stationery Office, this local authority agreed to obtain and hold stocks for re-sale to licensees.

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